

Date: Thu, 6 Jan 94 22:43:21 PST
From: Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup <info-hams@ucsd.edu>
Errors-To: Info-Hams-Errors@UCSD.Edu
Reply-To: Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu
Precedence: Bulk
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V94 #8
To: Info-Hams

Info-Hams Digest Thu, 6 Jan 94 Volume 94 : Issue 8

Today's Topics:

 Connecting multi-line phone to single-line outlet.
 Experience w BayPac/Mac/Softkiss?
 How does it work?
 Info on station
 RAMSEY KITS NOT TOO G
 Repeater database?
 Superball Balloon Launch Update
 TNC wanted
 TOYOTAS AND MOBILE RIGS
 Where's my QST?

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu>

Send subscription requests to: <Info-Hams-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>

Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Info-Hams Digest are available
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/info-hams".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: Fri, 7 Jan 1994 02:58:04 GMT
From: netcomsv!netcom.com!tweek@decwrl.dec.com
Subject: Connecting multi-line phone to single-line outlet.
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <JKA.94Jan6163828@mustang.ece.cmu.edu> posted to the Usenet
Newsgroup(s)

rec.radio.amateur.misc
jka@ece.cmu.edu (Jay Adams) writes:
>
>I recently came into possesion of an old multi-line telephone. OK, I
>dug it out of the trash. It's one of those that has the five clear
>buttons on the front along with a red "hold" button. It has a big

>bundle of wire coming out of the back of it. I'd like to connect it
>to a single-line outlet. How can I do this?

It sounds like a 565 6 button key set.

>
>Inside the phone, the big bundle of wires is connected to a terminal
>strip where the terminals have labels like: 1R, 1T, 1H, L1, LG, 2R,
>2T, 2H, L2, LG, etc, five times. My guess is that I should disconnect
>the big bundle of wires and hook the four wires in my single-line
>(black, red, green, and yellow) outlet to four of the 1R, 1T, 1H, L1,
>LG terminals.

- #1. Give up any hope of having the HOLD circuit work once you get the phone working. You need the Big Relay box for that. The same goes for the neat little lights.
- #2. Connect the two active wires for your phone line (usually red and green)
to: 1R 1T for line 1
2R 2T for line 2
etc... up to line 5 Be carefull... there is an extra row between the line four and line five terminals.
- #3. To get the bell working, (usually it is set for operation off of the control box as well) you must set it to single line bridging...
"x" = line number
lead to bell connection on block
SL-RED A on block
SL K on block
BLK xT on terminal
RED xR on terminal

Date: 6 Jan 94 21:12:23 GMT
From: agate!library.ucla.edu!csulb.edu!nic.csu.net!computer_ctrl.sonomae.edu!
vannuysd@ucbvax.berkeley.edu
Subject: Experience w BayPac/Mac/Softkiss?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I'd like to hear from someone who has experience with the BayPac BP-1 using softkiss in a Mac environment. I'm thinking of buying the BP-1 and using it with my Powerbook 100 as a way to get onto packet. I'm looking for encouragement or warnings. Please send e-mail. Thanks.

David

AB6XR

Date: Fri, 7 Jan 1994 03:15:22 GMT
From: cs.yale.edu!wcsub.ctstateu.edu!downing001@yale.arpa
Subject: How does it work?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <2ghta6\$rj3@news.tamu.edu>, furuta@cs.tamu.edu (Richard Furuta) writes:
> Well, maybe it's relevant to radio and maybe not, but I'm sure that
> someone here can explain this to me!
>
> I'm sure that many of you are familiar with the anti-theft stickers
> that have appeared especially on tapes and CDs. About an inch square,
> the adhesive-backed underside contains a set of concentric traces
> along the edge surrounded by a different colored border that blobs
> over one of the corners into the center. Disabling the device seems
> to involve sticking a patch of some sort on top of it.
>
> So what's the mechanism and how does it work?
>
> --Rick
> KE3IV
> furuta@cs.tamu.edu
>

On a semi-related topic, I am curious about the card-key system that our workplace has recently installed. The trade name is CardKey, and the supplier told our executive that it was the "latest state-of-the-art" equipment.

The cards do not need to be passed through a reader, just within 6 inches of the box on the wall. The system records the time, date, door, and the serial number of the card (read employee.)

I am curious how this technology works if anybody out there in cyber-space would like to share this info. Perhaps I am being paranoid, but I also suspect that the device can read a card much farther away, i.e., it could track an employee's movements even if the employee did not use it to operate the door. Does anybody want to comment on this?

Thanks in advance,
Jim

Date: 6 Jan 94 22:48:37 GMT

From: agate!howland.reston.ans.net!vixen.cso.uiuc.edu!moe.ksu.ksu.edu!
nbc.ksu.ksu.edu!news@ucbvax.berkeley.edu
Subject: Info on station
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

During the 10m contest in Mid-December, I heard a very strange call. Looked in the DXCC list and didn't find it listed anywhere. The call was M1DX. Looked in the prefix allocations, and it is listed as a Great Britain/Northern Ireland call, so I was wondering if anyone knew anything about this call, and hopefully QSL information for them. Also wanting to know the best way to QSL DX stations (Direct, QSL Bureau's, ETC). Any help would be greatly appreciated by a ham new to HF!

73 Everyone DE N0YAX -sk-

Jeremy L. Utley | jlu@cis.ksu.edu
Computing & Infomation Sciences | cbr600@ksu.ksu.edu
Student | cbr600@ksuvvm.bitnet
Kansas State University | bxth85a (Prodigy)
A.S. Comp. Sci. & Acctg. | N0YAX@N00ER.#NEKS.KS.USA.NA (Packet Radio)

Date: Wed, 5 Jan 1994 16:04:30 -0500
From: agate!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!news.yzu.edu!psuvvm!cunyvm!rohvm1!
rohvm1.mah48d@ames.arpa
Subject: RAMSEY KITS NOT TOO G
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <9401050956.A1778wk@support.com>, steven.rosenberg@support.com
wrote, in part:

```
>  
> gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us (Gary Coffman) writes:  
>  
> > I've built Heathkits and Ramsey kits. Ramsey is more fun.  
>  
> As the unproud owner of an non-working Ramsay 40m receiver, I would  
> rather the damn thing worked!  
>  
> Ramsay kits may be cheaper, but since they seldom work, and if they do,  
> seldom work well -- it's just not worth the trouble.
```

I built one of the Ramsey 40-m QRP transmitters--really simple, about half a dozen components. When it didn't work, I figured I'd done something

wrong, and would trouble-shoot it when I got the chance. Haven't yet gotten the chance, but it sounds like the problem may not have been me. This discussion thread may provide me incentive to see just what was wrong (oscillator works, but not the final), but also to homebrew rather than buying another Ramsey kit.

--
John Taylor - W3ZID
rohvm1.mah48d@rohmhaas.com

Date: 7 Jan 94 02:05:18 GMT
From: netnews.upenn.edu!iat.holonet.net!bwilkins@rutgers.rutgers.edu
Subject: Repeater database?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

kb7uv@panix.com (Andrew Funk) writes:
: In article <2gfgip\$lp9@skates.gsfc.nasa.gov>,
: Richard Mitchell 1026 <mitchell@aol14.wff.nasa.gov> wrote:
:
: >If someone really wanted to steal the repeater (or whatever), why
: >wouldn't they just go on a foxhunt to find it? I dunno, but
: >around here the physical locations aren't kept secret. In talking
: >with other club members, its usually pretty easy to find out where
: >the repeater is.
: >
: >Maybe we just get along better over here...or maybe i'm just naieve.
: >
:
:
: Believe me, this is a *real* problem in the NYC area. We've had several
: coordinated repeaters in this area physically attacked or stolen,
: apparently by those interested in putting up systems of their own, or who
: have already put up uncoordinated systems.
:
: Hopefully this will not spread outside the more populated metro areas, but
: I wouldn't count on it.
:
: 73, Andy
: --
: ----- Andrew Funk, KB7UV -----
: | President, Tri-State Amateur Repeater Council (TSARC) |
: | ENG Editor/Microwave Control, WCBS-TV Channel 2 News, New York |
: | Internet: kb7uv@panix.com Packet: kb7uv@kb7uv.#nli.ny.usa |

Out here in the West where many repeaters are at good locations served by

solar power, the repeater Clubs usually tell people that the repeater is on Tall Mtn when the repeater is really on Taller Mtn three miles away.

The reason for this is theft of solar panels and repeater systems including very expensive control equipment. I sure hope that when someone publishes the locations of these repeaters, the owners are notified so that they can update the insurance and prepare for loss. Hey get a life! Please don't destroy what is out there for your use. Greed envy and lust are all players in this game.

In Northern California the Repeater trustee can list his repeater by local city or mountain top. I see only TWO mountain tops listed out of the one thousand repeaters. Does this tell you anything?

bob

-

Bob Wilkins n6fri voice 440.250+ 100pl san francisco bay area
bwilkins@cave.org packet n6fri @ n6eeg.#nocal.ca.usa.na

Date: Thu, 6 Jan 1994 10:57:32 -0700
From: cs.utexas.edu!math.ohio-state.edu!cyber2.cyberstore.ca!nntp.cs.ubc.ca!
alberta!nebulus!ve6mgs!usenet@uunet.uu.net
Subject: Superball Balloon Launch Update
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Superpressure Balloon Launch Update

Due to the approach of a major winter storm the launch of SuperBall 1-94 from Logan Utah Municipal Airport has been delayed. The next attempt will be Thursday, January 6 at 2100 UTC. If the weather is still not favorable, further attempts will be made Friday, Saturday, and Sunday at 1500 UTC.

The Utah Balloon Team is a cooperative group from Utah State University, Logan, Utah, members of the amateur radio community, and Winzen International. The nylon superpressure balloon for this flight is 76 feet in diameter. It was manufactured and donated by Winzen International of San Antonio, Texas. The expected daytime float altitude of this helium filled balloon will be 120,000 ft (36,660 meters). Some loss of altitude is expected to occur at night and regained during the day. Theoretically the technology is capable of maintaining a payload at altitude for long periods of time, potentially years.

PAYLOAD -

The payload will weigh 4 kilograms, or 8.8 pounds. It will consist of the following subsystems:

1. A primary data payload containing:
 - A five channel Magellan GPS receiver
 - An external air temperature sensor
 - An internal payload temperature sensor
 - A battery voltage sensor
 - A differential pressure gauge
 - A 1/2-watt VHF MCW telemetry transmitter
 - A one-watt 15-meter telemetry transmitter
 - A black-and-white CCD television camera
 - A UHF ATV transmitter.
2. A cutdown package containing a VHF command receiver, DTMF decoder and barometric switch.
3. An ultra lowpower secondary data payload onboard containing a 60-milliwatt 10-meter CW telemetry beacon.
4. Three Lithium battery packs: one for the primary payload, one for the secondary payload, and one for the cutdown package.

OPERATING FREQUENCIES -

The balloon can be monitored on the following frequencies:

145.871 MHz (1/2-watt): MCW telemetry beacon with a four-minute on cycle and a 15 minute sleep cycle. This transmitter will operate with the call sign of N7YTK, transmitting data from instruments listed above. (This transmitter will also operate through the Russian RS-10 amateur satellite, which has a downlink frequency 29.371 MHz, plus or minus Doppler.)

21.229 MHz (1-watt): CW beacon on the same duty cycle and sending the same data as the two-meter telemetry beacon, with a call sign of WB8ELK. (It will also operate through the Russian RS-12 amateur satellite, which has a downlink frequency of 29.429 MHz, plus or minus Doppler.)

434.00 MHz (1-watt): Black-and-white ATV using a CCD camera. ATV will be available intermittently as commanded from the ground.

28.322 MHz (60-mw): CW telemetry sent every minute. This secondary

data payload will have the call sign of WB8ELK, and will transmit pressure altitude, internal temperature, external temperature and battery voltage.

MISSION PURPOSE -

The purpose of the SuperBall 1-94 mission is to certify this superpressure balloon technology for long-duration flight and to test our ability to control and receive data from a high-altitude research balloon for an extended period of time using amateur radio.

Our first plateau of success on this mission will be achieved if we operate through a complete sunset/sunrise cycle at a constant pressure altitude. Our second plateau will be a flight lasting a week. Our third plateau will be a complete circumnavigation of the globe. Anything after that is gravy.

Observers from the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Martin Marietta and Utah State University's Space Dynamics Laboratory will be present at the launch. These people are potential users of the superpressure balloon for a Martian mission.

Gil Moooe, N7YTK, plans to chase the balloon for the first 24 hours to make certain that we have good telemetry and video through one sunset/sunrise cycle and to handle cutdown if required. After that, data retrieval will be performed by hams in the flight path footprint, as coordinated by net control, John Luker, KA7QBC.

FLOAT PATH -

The float path of the balloon is very difficult to predict since the polar breakout usually occurs in this time of year frequently resulting in strong north south currents. It is currently our best guess that SuperBall 1-94 will in the initial few hours, as it ascends through the lower atmosphere, move rapidly (50 to 100 knots are possible) to the east toward the southwestern Wyoming border, but as it enters the calmer air at 70,000+ feet it will follow a slow (2 to 7 knots) western track from Logan, over Elko, Nevada; Reno, Nevada; San Francisco, California; and from there out over the Pacific.

If the balloon shows no threat of interfering with controlled airspace, as it reaches the coast, it will be allowed to continue on its journey. We are assuming at this point an east to west path at an average speed of 5 knots. We will leave the rest you

your imagination.

HF NET AND QSL'S -

An HF net will be conducted by John Luker, WB7QBC on the day of the launch, and subsequent days on 7230 KHz +-QRM. This net will alert interested hams down range of the balloon's path, and coordinate the collection of telemetry. A special QSL card will be sent to those who provide copy of telemetry or beacon reports.

Please send this information to John Luker,
WB7QBC@uugate.aim.utah.edu. If you do not have access to email you may also mail, via SnailNet, reports to John's home: 1226 W 725 N, Clearfield UT 84015. and will advise down-range listeners of the latest developments. He will also post this information on an Internet special interest area called "balloons" for those who can telnet to uugate.aim.utah.edu. The Utah Balloon Team would appreciate the forwarding of any telemetry copied to John's address along with pertinent information, including the receiving station's location, UTC date and time, signal report, and receiving equipment.

Video tapes of any received ATV transmissions from the balloon would also be appreciated. At this point we only anticipate turning the camera on during the first two days, but command access to the ATV system by down range hams is available by requesting the frequency and DTMF codes from Gil Moore, N7YTK (internet gilm@sysdiv.sdl.usu.edu). The camera will be pointed up at the balloon rather than the ground on this mission since our main concern is the condition of the balloon.

TELEMETRY FORMAT -

The modality of the telemetry will be Morse Code and depending on the band will be either CW or FM-MCW. The exact data block layout will be posted as a bulletin on internet balloons@uugate.aim.utah.edu sometime shortly after launch. (The format was being changed at the time of this writing.)

MISSION UPDATES -

We will continue to do periodic computer predictions based upon the telemetry we receive back from the on board GPS receiver and information from NOAA. We will be depending largely on

down-range listeners to provide this information to us as rapidly as is possible. We do NOT plan on a chase beyond what Gil has planned for the first 24 hrs, obviously, since we would like to let it fly as long as possible.

PRINCIPAL PLAYERS -

The principal players in this mission to date are listed below in alphabetical order, together with their amateur call signs, office and home telephone and FAX numbers and Internet addresses, where available:

Bruce Bergen, KI7OM, (801) 943-9918 (o), (801) 943-1365 (h), (801) 943-9924 (fax). KI7OM@uugate.aim.utah.edu (internet) - Launch communications and packet bulletin coordinator.

Bill Brown, WB8ELK, (419) 422-8206 (h), WB8ELK@delphi.com (internet) - Primary and secondary data payloads supplier.

Larry Epley, (210) 690-3400 (o), (201) 698-1967 (h), (201) 690-9927 (fax) - Balloon manufacturer and launch advisor.

Phyllis Gray, (903) 885-0728 (o), - Balloon manufacturer and launch advisor.

Collin Lewis, (801) 750-3063 (o), (801) 752-1167 (h), (801) 750-2963 (fax), clewis@sysdiv.sdl.usu.edu (internet) - Launch director.

John Luker, WB7QBC, (801) 776-6274 (h), WB7QBC@uugate.aim.utah.edu (internet) - Net control operator.

Gil Moore, N7YTK, (801) 750-3561 (o), (801) 782-7017 (h), (801) 750-2492 (fax), gilm@sysdiv.sdl.usu.edu (internet) - Principal Investigator.

Phyllis Moore, (801) 782-7017 (h) - Chase vehicle relief driver.

Pete Sias, WB0DRL, (913) 823-80027 (o), (913) 825-5571 (h), ATV subsystem supplier.

Randal Thornley, N7YSV, (801) 750-4846 (o), (801) 750-0141 (h & fax), randalt@rpark.sdl.usu.edu - Cutdown subsystem supplier.

Clint Turner, KA7OEI, (801) 355-1534 (h), (801) 292-7680 (fax), Clint@uugate.aim.utah.edu (internet) - Command receiver

supplier.

Stan Wellard, N7UXE, (801) 750-2910 (o), (801) 753-0433 (h),
(801) 750-2963 (fax), Systems environmental tester.

FUTURE BULLETINS -

Information on the missions progress is now available through Internet by making a telnet connection to uugate.aim.utah.edu, logging on as "guest," and issuing the command "a balloons" followed by "1."

Date: Fri, 07 Jan 1994 01:17:10 GMT
From: olivea!charnel!rat!zeus!trumpet.aix.calpoly.edu!snorris@decwrl.dec.com
Subject: TNC wanted
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I am looking for a TNC to use with a Kenwood Th28A handheld. If anyone out there in netland has one that they would like to get rid of, please drop me some E-mail with the brand, model, condition, and asking price. I would prefer the smallest unit that I could get, but I won't be really picky since this will be my first TNC, and I just want to see what it has to offer. It doesn't have to have all kinds of features, just enough to provide basic functionality. Thanks in advance for any help and/or suggestions.

Sean

Sean Norris snorris@trumpet.aix.calpoly.edu
--KE6BTE-- Electronic Engineers do it with less resistance.

Date: Thu, 6 Jan 1994 12:49:34 GMT
From: mdisea!mothost!lmpsbbbs!news@uunet.uu.net
Subject: TOYOTAS AND MOBILE RIGS
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article 16@news.tamu.edu, furuta@cs.tamu.edu (Richard Furuta) writes:
{In article <1994Jan5.131309.20262@lmpsbbbs.comm.mot.com>,

{Bruce Burke Sp App <burke_br@adcae1.comm.mot.com> wrote:
}{[...] }|For what it's worth, They tend to ignore the fact it is possible for a 100 watt
}{mobile to pull up along side of you and dump that energy into your vehicle -
with
}{a potential for damage.
}{[...] }|S The antenna cabling must be routed no
}{closer than 20 cm (about 8) to any ECM
}{or other onboard computer/sensors.
}{[...] }|Please note the electronic control unit (ECU)
}{the most sensitive to RF is located in the
}{passenger compartment under the dashboard
}{on the passengers side. This is the primary
}{module to keep RF away from. Installing the
}{antenna outside at the rear left would
}{optimum since it would place it as far from this
}{ECU as possible. The chips inside the ECU are
}{MOSFETS, very easily damaged by static
}{electricity, stray RF, etc.
}{
}{I guess I can't quite picture the scenario where an adjacent vehicle
}{could come within eight inches of (in particular) the ECU without
}{there being some other, more pressing, collision-related factors.
}{
}{--Rick
}{ KE3IV
}{
}{

Generally the cabling, excluding the coax, does not contain significant amounts of rf energy. (Or at least it shouldn't if properly designed)
You would get far more by having someone pull up along side of you at a stop light and transmitting - that's my point. -Bruce, WB4YUC, el YUCCO

Date: 6 Jan 94 22:38:51 GMT
From: agate!howland.reston.ans.net!vixen.cso.uiuc.edu!moe.ksu.ksu.edu!
crcnis1.unl.edu!unlinfo.unl.edu!mcduffle@ucbvax.berkeley.edu
Subject: Where's my QST?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

ham@wam.umd.edu (Scott Richard Rosenfeld) writes:

>Can anybody tell me what the January QST looks like (front cover)? I don't

>remember getting mine, and would like to maybe jog my memory. I can't find
>it anywhere, so I'm thinking that maybe I never got it!

Hmm.. Hi Scott... mine is quite distinctive. It says JANUARY 1994 on
the front cover!

Okay, for all you people who can't take a joke and would bitch about
me not giving the real answer (yes, there are dozens of you!)...

Scott, the cover is full of postage stamps from all over the world.

Happy New Year to all and 73,
Gary (the other one)

Date: Thu, 6 Jan 94 14:26:11 GMT
From: news.sprintlink.net!dg-rtp!webo!dg-webo!pshea@uunet.uu.net
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <Dec.22.10.07.55.1993.18053@pilot.njin.net>, <tcjCJ3nLD.pt@netcom.com>,
<2gdjdr\$roe@samba.oit.unc.edu>ri
Reply-To : shea@daytona.webo.dg.com
Subject : Re: DEP May Impose Fees On YOU!

In article <2gdjdr\$roe@samba.oit.unc.edu>,
Sherrod.Munday@launchpad.unc.edu (Sherrod Munday) writes:
|>
|> I wouldn't worry too much... After all, most (almost all?) devices
|> which
|> operate with radio frequency have to have emissions within safe
|> limits in
|> order to be sold. (Correct me if I'm wrong, but this is the only
|> thing
|> which would make sense to me. So it doesn't sound like they will
|> make too
|> much money off this scheme, if this rumor is indeed true (And to
|> that
|> end, I make no claims and heave no evidence either way)).
|>

I heard a broadcast of the Ham Radio Newsline on 1/4/94. In it they
mentioned

a per antenna fee. I got a very distinct impression that this bill is directed at RF transmitting equipment.

I would worry. There may be exemptions planned, but it may increase taxes in your town as well as limit your amateur privileges. All of my town's vehicles have transmitters, as well as the handhelds they operate.

Oh, almost forgot. The per antenna fee mentioned was \$600.00.

Between the commercial and amateur communities in NJ, I would think there is enough clout to stop this. Of course if no one does anything, well....

Phil

----+
| Phil Shea | Amateur Radio Callsign
N1QAM |
| Data General Corporation | email
shea@daytona.webo.dg.com |
| 4400 Computer Dr. Westboro MA, 01580 |
|

Date: 7 Jan 1994 02:27:04 GMT
From: olivea!sgigate.sgi.com!sgiblab!swrinde!gatech!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!
lerc.nasa.gov!news.larc.nasa.gov!grissom.larc.nasa.gov!kludge@decwrl.dec.com
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <tcjCJ3nLD.pt@netcom.com>, <2gdjdr\$roe@samba.oit.unc.edu>, <1994Jan6.142611.20958@webo.dg.com>ec
Subject : Re: DEP May Impose Fees On YOU!

In article <1994Jan6.142611.20958@webo.dg.com> shea@daytona.webo.dg.com writes:
>
>I heard a broadcast of the Ham Radio Newsline on 1/4/94. In it they
>mentioned
>a per antenna fee. I got a very distinct impression that this bill is

>directed
>at RF transmitting equipment.

Yes, but everything with an oscillator in it is RF transmitting equipment. If you don't believe me, put a radio next to your terminal. It's radiating plenty. Inadvertently perhaps, but still enough to tax.

What? You won't tax it because it doesn't radiate enough? Well what about Joe QRP over here, who is running a few miliwatts with a transmitter powered by rotting tomatoes? How can you tax him?

It just gets so difficult to devise a law to do what everybody expects it to do that it either gets thrown away or turns into an unenforceable mess. And hey, maybe it'll encourage QRP operation? We can always hope...

--scott

--

"C'est un Nagra. C'est suisse, et tres, tres precis."

End of Info-Hams Digest V94 #8

